

By JOHN SLACK.

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"The Combat Deepens."

Charles Sumner, says the "New York News," as President of the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, has thrown down the gauntlet to the conservative faction of the Black Republican party. His studied address to the Convention distinctly traced the policy of the red radicals in the next Congress, and, in conjunction with the recent speech of Thaddeus Stevens in Pennsylvania, may be considered the signal of open opposition to President Johnson on the part of the extremists of his party, and, therefore, a token of acknowledged division in the Black Republican ranks.

No less significant is the philippic published on yesterday in the New York Times against the Honorable Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Raymond does not wait to take up the glove thrown down by Senator Sumner, but simultaneously throws down his own and meets defiance with defiance. There can be no reconciliation between parties that strike such spiteful and such heavy blows. It is no friendly tilt between good-natured rivals, but a trial with unabated weapons—a combat to the utterance. Raymond, through the columns of his journal, has an advantage over the mere oratory of his opponents; and besides, he fights in "a tower of strength" in his professed devotion to the President. The Times, in commencing the assault upon Stevens, has certainly struck home; a severe blow, because it tells the cruel truth and brands the Pennsylvanian as the author of a very serious injury to the country. It says:

"Quite a number of Southerners, on reading the speech of the Hon. Thad. Stevens, have abandoned their business projects and gone home discouraged. They say they cannot face the desolation which his plans propose for the South. They cannot put their farms again in order, clear them of their incumbrances, rebuild their ruined dwellings, plant fresh crops and get a new start in life for their children and themselves, with the prospect, at any moment, of seeing the whole swept away by a ruthless confiscation. They cannot work with heart or hope while such a sword is hanging over their heads."

And, adds our cotemporary, "We cannot blame them for this feeling." Blame them! no, indeed; it is not censure for them that moves a heart susceptible to just emotions, but for those who seek to keep the iron heel of power upon a prostrate and helpless people. There is something so repulsive to the American character in this attempt of fanaticism to tear open healing wounds and to stand, with a fierce partisanship in the way of the sunshine of peace, thwarting the efforts of nature, forbidding the industry that seeks to serve the general welfare, making war against hands that are eager to work at the plow, the loom, the various instruments of labor essential to the recuperation of our country, and preventing the fruits of the earth to bless in their harvests. There is something in this barbarous policy so unnatural that it is strange that a universal cry of indignation does not swell from the popular heart. Mr. Raymond's rebuke springs, it is true, from a partisan motive; but, in the solemn truth he has uttered, he will find a response from all just men that will go far toward crippling the resources of his powerful antagonist.

Senator Sumner and the Hon. Thad. Stevens have embarked boldly upon a desperate enterprise. They have clearly defined their purpose to make political capital for their faction by provoking a continuance of sectional hostility. But let it be understood that their recklessness is allied with a grim determination and an abundance of resources that renders them most formidable enemies to the peace of the Republic. They are no pignions to contend with. It is not in mere bravado that they face the current of popular opinion and enter the list against a President indirectly of their own creation. There will be a storm in the next Congress that will

shake the dome of the Capitol; but let the thunder bolt fall—with it will be heard the dying wail of Black Republicanism, and when the cloud passes, naught will exist of that once powerful party but "broken fragments on the barren ground."

The Missouri Test Oath.—Father Miller, a Catholic priest, residing in Jefferson city, Mo., has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of four thousand dollars, for persisting in preaching without taking the oath prescribed by the new Constitution. Rev. Mr. Cronin, a Catholic priest, living in Hannibal, has also been arrested for the same offense, and bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear at the next term at the Marion Circuit Court, to answer any indictment which may be found against him by the grand jury, for violating the law.

Mr. Edward T. Taylor, of King George County, Va., has addressed a letter to Gov. Pierpont, which is published in the Richmond "Whig," in which he expresses the opinion that the congressional "test oath" is unconstitutional. The "Whig," referring to the letter, uses the following words, which should be well considered by every voter: "No matter when, by whom, or for what the law was passed and the oath prescribed, it is an effectual bar to membership of Congress to every one who cannot comply with its conditions."

Confiscation at an End.—L. H. Chandler, Esq., candidate for Congress from the Norfolk District in a recent speech at Dinwiddie C. H., was asked for some information about confiscation. He answered, "I am a United States District Attorney, and have had something to do with all the confiscations that have been made. I rejoice to tell you my friends, that all confiscation is at an end. I have received orders to suspend all confiscation."

A New Remedy for Neuralgia.—Dr. Camnitz, of Massachus., appeals to have discovered a valuable remedy for certain neuralgia pains. A lady, a patient of his, had long been suffering from trifacial neuralgia; she could not look at luminous objects, her eyes were constantly watering, and she was in constant pain. Blisters, preparations of belladonna, hydrochlorate of morphia, friction with the tincture of acacia, pills of acetate of morphia and camphor, &c., had been employed with but partial success or none whatever. At length Camnitz, attributing the obstinacy of the affection to the variations of temperature so frequent in Sicily, hit upon the plan of covering all the painful parts with coating of collodion containing hydrochlorate of morphia in the proportion of 30 grains of the former to one of the latter. This attempt was perfectly successful; the relief was instantaneous and permanent, and the coating fell off in the course of a day or two.

The military force of the United States is stated, on good authority, to consist of 18,000 regulars, 100,000 white volunteers, and 90,000 colored troops; in all, 208,000 men, of whom 105,000 are on duty in the field.

A Frenchman, intending to compliment a young lady by calling her a gentle lamb, said "She is one mutton and is small."

The gold mines of Virginia are attracting the attention of capitalists in the North, many of whom have had careful examinations made, and are organizing forces to work them in the most scientific manner.

The test oath of loyalty in the new constitution of Missouri was declared violative of the constitution of the United States on Friday last, in the Circuit Court of Ray county, in that State, by Judge King, in a decision delivered on a case brought before him involving its validity.

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Advertising Rates:

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out by force of arms; but that he is willing to submit the whole question, with all its intricate phases, to the claim decision and arbitration of an international congress composed of impartial judges, and abide its award.

The Coming Hat.

A recent number of "Galignani's Messenger," published in Paris, contains the following extraordinary announcement:—"One of the principal hat-dealers of Paris has originated a new style of covering for the head, for gentlemen, which promises to supplant the ordinary beaver hat in all fashionable circles. The beaver hat, in fact, has sustained nearly all the possible transmutations of form that art can suggest, and both people and makers have grown weary of it.—The new *chapeau* combines the form of a turban, a shako, and a helmet, advancing considerably beyond the head in front, and sloping down at the back part. The materials used are, silk, enameled paper prepared by a peculiar process, and a very narrow gilt band. It has a peculiar method of ventilation, and is altogether of a very jaunty and semi-military appearance. We understand that large orders have been received from Baden-Baden, Versailles, and Bordeaux. An invoice was sent to a dealer in London who exhibited one for a few days in his shop-window, but finally wrote back that it was useless to try to introduce them there until they became thoroughly fashionable in France, as nobody would be bold enough to be the first to wear such a singular hat. There is no doubt, however, but that in a short time this style will be universally adopted."

It is Important to Have a Trade.—A writer in the "Manchester Mirror" (who intimates that he was bred a blacksmith, and loves his occupation,) relates a story of a faithful clerk who had long served with Mr. Girard, of Philadelphia, and expected a handsome present at the expiration of his time. He therefore went to the millionaire and said, "Sir, my time is up; what would you advise me to do?" "I would advise you to learn the cooper's trade," said Girard. The clerk felt disgraced, and turned about in despair; but reflecting the eccentricity of the old man, he concluded to do as Girard had told him. Thereupon he made a bargain with a cooper to teach him the trade in one year. At the expiration of that time he presented himself to the old man, saying, "Sir, I have done as you desired—learned the cooper's trade."—"Well," said Girard, make me three of the best barrels you can." He did so. The millionaire, on receiving them, gave his clerkly cooper (or cooperly clerk) a check for three thousand dollars, saying, "Go into business with that, and if you fail, you will have a trade to fall back upon."

Trial of Champ Ferguson.—NASHVILLE, Sept. 19.—The trial of Champ Ferguson closed to-day, and the decision was forwarded to Gen. Stoneman. Meantime Ferguson remains in close confinement at the penitentiary. Yesterday he attempted to make a statement of his case, which was suppressed by his counsel.

Artemus Ward says when he hears the song, "Come where my love lies dreaming," he don't go. He don't think it would be right.

The city of Charleston, S. C., has paid into the United States Treasury over \$90,000 on account of the direct taxes, for which its citizens were in arrears.

A school-boy, having good-naturedly helped another in a difficult ciphering lesson, was angrily questioned by the denunciate, "Why did you work his lesson?" "To lessen his work," replied the youngster.

An English woman in Dundalk gave birth to four children—two boys and two girls. A contribution is solicited for her bereaved husband.

A New Proclamation by the President.

[Correspondent of the New York News.]

WASHINGTON, September 14, 1865.—

I have authority, in which I repose the utmost confidence, for asserting that another amnesty proclamation will soon be issued by President Johnson. The manliness with which the Southern people have submitted to the conditions imposed on them by the fortunes of war, as well as the condition of that section, has decided the President in issuing another amnesty proclamation, broad and generous in its provisions. He knows the people of the South, and is satisfied that they will act in good faith with the Federal Government. This is also rendered necessary by the vast number of petitions for pardon, which have accumulated to that extent, that it would require years to examine them. It is probable, too, that it will have been hastened, to some extent, by threats of impeachment by the Radicals; for Andrew Johnson, when angered, is not only obstinate but dogmatic. He hates secession, but has a contempt for the Abolitionists.

The change in the policy as to abandoned lands, out of which the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau expected to make fortunes, was a bomb shell into the Radical camp. It was a scheme for gigantic plunder, and so soon as the President was informed of its practical working he caused to be issued the order which restores property to its lawful owners.—There can be no confiscation without due process of law. The President stands by the Constitution.

The Radicals of the Butler Wilson school, who thought they could mould Andrew Johnson to their bold, bad schemes, are bitter and revengeful over their discomfiture. They will wage war relentlessly on the Executive, but the people will sustain him in all the measures which will produce complete restoration, and consequently the earliest prosperity.

Affairs in North Carolina.—A convention was held in Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday last, to nominate delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were passed endorsing President Johnson's and Governor Holden's course, recognizing the abolition of slavery as a legal fact, and protesting against negro suffrage and the deprivation of the elective franchise to those who have taken the amnesty or been pardoned by the President.

The Alabama State Convention.—MONTGOMERY ALA., Sept. 18.—On Saturday the chairman of the committee on the ordinance of secession and the resolution of the convention of 1861, reported as follows: All ordinances, resolutions and proceedings of the convention of 1861, with so much of the Constitution adopted in said convention as conflicts with the Constitution of the United States is declared null and void.

Resolutions were offered instructing the committee on Federal relations to memorialize the President respecting the action of the convention, and to desire the people to give a cordial support to his administration; and in view of the action of this convention and the loyalty of the people, that the President be requested to proclaim a general pardon and amnesty to all persons not included in proclamation of the 20th of May last.—This was referred to the committee on Federal relations.

The convention agreed to hold a Congressional and State election on the first Monday of November.

MOOREHEAD, Sept. 20.—The convention to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Provisional Governor to call out the militia in each county to suppress the disorder and lawlessness which exists in many counties. The ordinance abolishing slavery was debated upon at length and the further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

Gen. Sherman, it is said, is to make his future home in St. Louis.

Important from Mexico—Juarez Abandons the Contest—He is About to Leave for the United States.

EL PASO, STATE OF CHIHUAHUA }
 MEXICO, Aug. 15, 1865. }

I wrote you a letter a few days ago from this place, giving you the latest phase of the Maximilian or Juarez, the empire or republican question in Mexico, in which I stated that the Juarez party were on their last legs, almost ready to give up the ghost. This is the "jumping off" place, the Rio Grande forming the only barrier to a precipitate retreat into the United States.

The Correo, received here last night from the City of Chihuahua, a distance of two hundred and seventy-five miles, brings the intelligence that President Benito Juarez is on the eve of leaving the Republic for the United States, bringing up at the City of New York, where his family now resides.

Before leaving Chihuahua, it is said, he will draw up a protest against the French invaders, and submit his cause to the decision of the civilized world. He contends that he is legitimately the President of Mexico, according to the plan of Ayutla; that he is a native of Mexico, a full-blooded Indian, a direct descendant of Montezuma, the first emperor, who was dispossessed of his throne by Hernandus Cortes, the invading Spaniard, shortly after the discovery of the country by Christopher Columbus; that when the independence of Mexico from Spain was acknowledged by nearly all the powers of Christendom, and the Constitution of 1824 went into existence as the organic law of the Republic, and Nicholas Bravo elected the first President, the fundamental principle engrafted on the written document was that all citizens, including Spaniards, mixed breeds, Indians and negroes, were eligible to the Presidential office—no distinction being drawn on account of color—that by the plan of Ayutla, upon the deposition of Ignacio Comonfort from the Presidential office, he being Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, regularly elected, succeeded to the office of Chief Magistrate according to the provision therein set forth, and that in 1860 he was duly elected President of the Republic, the reservation and claim of Miguel Miramon (who relied on the plan of Tacubaya) to the contrary notwithstanding.

True, by force of arms, Miguel Miramon held the capital of the country, exercised the office of President, and was acknowledged by several of the European Powers, but that he occupied heroic Vera Cruz, and was acknowledged by Robert M. McLane, Mr. Buchanan's Minister from the United States, with whom he concluded a commercial treaty highly favorable to the American Union, and granting the right of way for railroad privileges through the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, with a protectorate over the same, United States agreeing to loan Juarez four millions of dollars. But this treaty, which pledged the United States to his support, was defeated by the Senate.

Miramon, the church party President, says Juarez was selected by bayonets and not by ballots, and that not one-fourth of the legal voters of the Republic are in his favor. Miramon disappears from the stage of action, and French bayonets eject Juarez from the capital, when a Congress of Notables meet (a kind of political junta,) who send a deputation to Europe and invite Maximilian, of the house of Hapsburg, to assume the reins of Government as Emperor. Thus stands the vexed question. We have the Monroe Doctrine announced as the rule of interpretation by the United States; and now comes the question, who shall decide when doctors disagree? If the Monroe Doctrine is enforced, then a war with France is inevitable, because Louis Napoleon has declared that French blood shall flow in torrents before he is driven